

MAK

Where neither the evidence of any law divine, nor the strength of any invincible argument, otherwise found out by the light of reason, nor any notable publick inconvenience doth make against that which our own laws ecclesiastical have instituted for the ordering of these affairs; the very authority of the church itself sufficeth.

That which should make for them must prove, that men ought not to make laws for church regiment, but only keep those laws which in scripture they find made.

It is very needful to be known, and maketh unto the right of the war against him.

Let us follow after the things which make for peace. *Rem.* Perkin Warbeck finding that time and temporizing, which, whilst his practices were covert, made for him, did now, when they were discovered, rather make against him, resolved to try some exploit upon England.

Bacon's Henry VII. I observed a thing that may make to my present purpose.

Boyle.

It makes to this purpose, that the light conferring stones in Italy must be set in the sun for some while before they retain light.

What avails it me to acknowledge, that I have not been able to do him right in any line; for even my own confession makes against me.

Dryden's Ded. to the *Ann.*

3. To make.

Antiquity, custom, and consent, in the church of God, making with that which law doth establish, are themselves most sufficient reasons to uphold the same, unless some notable publick inconvenience enforce the contrary.

Hooker.

4. To shew; to appear; to carry appearance.

Joshua and all Israel made as if they were beaten before them, and fled.

Is it the unanimous opinion of your friends, that you make as if you hanged yourself, and they will give it out that you are quite dead.

Arthur's Hist. of John Bull.

5. To MAKE away with. To destroy; to kill; to make away.

This phrase is improper.

The women of Greece were seized with an unaccountable melancholy, which disposed several of them to make away with themselves.

Addison's Spect. N^o. 231.

6. To MAKE for. To advantage; to favour.

Compare with indifference these disparities of times, and we shall plainly perceive, that they make for the advantage of England at this present time.

Bacon's War with Spain.

None deny there is a God, but those for whom it maketh that there were no God.

Bacon's Essays.

I was assur'd, that nothing was design'd Against thee but safe custody and hold; That made for me, I knew that liberty Would draw thee forth to perilous enterprises.

Milton.

7. To MAKE up. To compensate; to be instead.

Have you got a supply of friends to make up for those who are gone?

Swift to Pope.

MAKE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Form; structure; nature.

Those mercurial spirits, which were only lent the earth to shew men their folly in admiring it, possess delights of a nobler make and nature, which antedate immortality.

Glanville.

Upon the decease of a lion the beasts met to chuse a king: several put up, but one was not of make for a king; another wanted brains or strength.

Li'Estrange.

Is our perfection of so frail a make, As ev'ry plot can undermine and shake.

Dryden.

Several lies are produced in the loyal ward of Portoken of so feeble a make, as not to bear carriage to the Royal Exchange.

Addison's Freeholder, N^o. 7.

It may be with superior souls as with gigantick, which exceed the due proportion of parts, and, like the old heroes of that make, commit something near extravagance.

Pope.

MAKE. *n. f.* [maca, gemaca, Saxo.] Companion; favourite friend.

The elf therewith flonied, Upstart lightly from his looser make, And his unsteady weapons 'gan in hand to take.

Pa. 2y.

Bid her therefore herself soon ready make, To wait on love amongst his lovely crew; Where every one that miseth then her make, Shall be by him amerc'd with penance due.

Spenser.

For since the wife town, Has let the sports down, Of May games and morris, The maids and their makes, At dancing and wakes, Had their napkins and posies, And the wipers for their noses.

Benj. Johnson's Owl.

MAKEBATE. *n. f.* [make and bate.] Breeder of quarrels.

Love in her passions, like a right makebate, whispered to both sides arguments of quarrel.

Sidney.

Outrageous party-writers are like a couple of makebates, who inflame small quarrels by a thousand stories.

Swift.

MAKER. *n. f.* [from make.]

1. The Creator.

MAL

Both in him, in all things, as is meet, The universal Maker we may praise.

Milton's Par. Lost.

And to her Maker's praise confin'd the found.

Pope.

Such plain roofs as piety could raise, And only vocal with the Maker's praise.

Pope.

The power of reasoning was given us by our Maker to pursue truths.

Watt's Logic.

2. One who makes any thing.

Every man in Turkey is of some trade; Sultan Achmet was a maker of ivory rings.

Notes on the Odyssey.

I dare promise her boldly what few of her makers of vint and compliments dare to do.

Pope's Letters.

3. One who sets any thing in its proper state.

You be indeed makers or marters of all mens manners within the realm.

Afham's Schoolmaster.

MAKPEACE. *n. f.* [make and peace.] Peacemaker; reconciler.

To be a makepeace shall become my age.

Shakespeare.

MA'KEWEIGHT. *n. f.* [make and weight.] Any small thing thrown in to make up weight.

Me lonely fitting, nor the glimmering light Of makeweight candle, nor the joyous talk Of loving friend delights.

Philips.

MALACHI'ITE. *n. f.*

This stone is sometimes intirely green, but lighter than that of the nephritic stone, so as in colour to resemble the leaf of the mallow, *malachia*, from which it has its name; though sometimes it is veined with white, or spotted with blue or black.

Woodward's Min. Fossils.

MALADY. *n. f.* [maladie, French.] A disease; a distemper; a disorder of body; sickness.

Better it is to be private In sorrow's torments, than ty'd to the pomp of a palace, Nurle inward maladies, which have not scope to be breath'd out.

Sidney, b. i.

Wife physicians first require, that the malady be known thoroughly, afterwards teach how to cure and redress it.

Spenser's State of Ireland.

Say, can you fast? your stomachs are too young: And abstinence engenders maladies.

Shakespeare.

An usual draught, or accidental violence of motion, has removed that malady that has baffled the skill of physicians.

South's Sermons.

Love's a malady without a cure; Fierce love has pierc'd me with his fiery dart, He fires within, and hilles at my heart.

Dryden.

MALANDERS. *n. f.* [from mal andare, Italian, to go ill.] A dry scab on the paster of horses.

MALAPERT. *adj.* [mal and pert.] Saucy; quick with impudence; sprightly without respect or decency.

Peace, master marquis, you are malapert; Your fire-new stamp of honour is scarce current.

Shakespeare.

If thou dar'st tempt me further, draw thy sword.

What, what? nay, then, I must have an ounce or two of this malapert blood from you.

Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.

Are you growing malapert? Will you force me make use of my authority?

Dryden's Spanish Fryar.

MALAPERTNESS. *n. f.* [from malapert.] Liveliness of reply without decency; quick impudence; sauciness.

MALAPERTLY. *adv.* [from malapert.] Impudently; saucily.

To MALAXATE. *v. a.* [μαλακάζω.] To soften, or knead to softness, any body.

MALAXATION. *n. f.* [from malaxate.] The act of softening.

MALE. *adj.* [male, French; masculus, Lat.] Of the sex that begets young; not female.

Which shall be heir of the two male twins, who, by the dissection of the mother, were laid open to the world? Locke.

You are the richest person in the commonwealth; you have no male child; your daughters are all married to wealthy patricians.

Swift's Examiner, N^o. 27.

MALE. *n. f.* The he of any species.

In most the male is the greater, and in some few the female.

Bacon's Nat. Hist. N^o. 852.

There be more males than females, but in different proportions.

Gray's Bill of Mortality.

MALE, in composition, signifies ill, from male, Latin; malus, old French.

MALEADMINISTRATION. *n. f.* Bad management of affairs.

From the practice of the wisest nations, when a prince was laid aside for maleadministration, the nobles and people did resume the administration of the supreme power.

Swift.

A general canonical denunciation, is that which is made touching such a matter as properly belongs to the ecclesiastical court, for that a subject denounces his superior, or some criminal prelate, for maleadministration, or a wicked life.

Atty's Poreizen.

MALECONTENT. *adj.* [male and content.] Discontented; dissatisfied.

Brother Clarence, how like you our choice, That you stand penive, as half malecontent.

Shakespeare's Henry VIII.

Pope.

MAL

Poor Clarence! Is it for a wife That thou art malecontent? I will provide thee.

Shakespeare.

The king, for the better securing his state against mutinous and malecontented subjects, who might have their refuge in Scotland, sent a solemn ambassage unto James III. to conclude a peace.

Bacon's Henry VII.

They cannot signalize themselves as malecontents, without breaking through all the foster virtues.

Addison's Freeholder.

The usual way in despotick governments is to confine the malecontent to some castle.

Addison's Freeholder.

MALECONTENTEDLY. *adv.* [from malecontent.] With discontent.

MALECONTENTEDNESS. *n. f.* [from malecontent.] Discontentedness; want of affection to government.

They would ascribe the laying down my paper to a spirit of malecontentedness.

Spectator, N^o. 445.

MALEDICTED. *adj.* [maldictus, Latin.] Accursed.

MALEDICTIO. *n. f.* [maldictio, French; maledictio, Lat.] Curse; execration; denunciation of evil.

Then let my life long time on earth maintained be, To wretched me, the last, worst malediction.

Sidney.

The true original cause thereof, divine malediction, laid by the sin of man upon these creatures which God hath made for the use of man, was above the reach of their natural capacity.

Hooker, b. i.

In Spain they stayed near eight months, during all which time Buckingham lay under millions of maledictions; which yet upon the prince's safe arrival in the west, did vanish into praises.

Watson.

MALEFACTION. *n. f.* [male and facio, Latin.] A crime; an offence.

Guilty creatures at a play Have, by the very cunning of the scene, Been struck so to the soul, that presently They have proclaim'd their malefactions.

Shakespeare's Hamlet.

MALEFACTOR. *n. f.* [male and facio, Latin.] An offender against law; a criminal; a guilty person.

A jaylor to bring forth Some monstrous malefactor.

Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.

Fear his word, As much as malefactors do your sword.

Roscommon.

It is a sad thing when men shall repair to the ministry, not far prement but refusing; like malefactors flying to the altar, only to save their lives.

South's Sermons.

If their barking dog disturb her ease, Th' unmanner'd malefactor is arraign'd.

Dryden's Juv.

The malefactor goat was laid On Bacchus' altar, and his forfeit paid.

Dryden.

MALEFICK. *adj.* [maleficus, Latin.] Mischievous; hurtful.

MALEFIQUE. *adj.*

MALEPRACTICE. *n. f.* [male and practice.] Practice contrary to rules.

MALEVOLENCE. *n. f.* [malevolentia, Latin.] Ill will; inclination to hurt others; malignity.

The son of Duncan Lives in the English court; and is receiv'd Of the most pious Edward with such grace, That the malevolence of fortune nothing Takes from his high respect.

Shakespeare's Macbeth.

MALEVOLENT. *adj.* [malevolus, Latin.] Ill-disposed towards others; unfavourable; malignant.

I have thee in my arms, Though our malevolent stars have struggled hard, And held us long asunder.

Dryden's King Arthur.

MALEVOLENTLY. *adv.* [from malevolence.] Malignly; malignantly.

The oak did not only resent his fall, but vindicate him from those aspersions that were malevolently cast upon him.

Howat's Vocal Forest.

MA'LICE. *n. f.* [malice, French; malitia, Latin.]

1. Badness of design; deliberate mischief.

God hath forgiven me many sins of malice, and therefore surely he will pity my infirmities.

Taylor's holy living.

2. Ill intention to any one; desire of hurting.

Duncan is in his grave; Malice domestic, foreign levy, nothing Can touch him further!

Shakespeare's Macbeth.

To MALICE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To regard with ill will. Obsolete.

The cause why he this fly so maliced, Was that his mother which him bore and bred, The most fine-fingered workman on the ground, Arachne, by his means, was vanquished.

Spenser.

MALICIOUS. *adj.* [malicious, French; malitiosus, Latin.] Ill-disposed to any one; intending ill; malignant.

We must not flint Our necessary actions in the fear To cope malicious censurers; which ever, As rav'nous fittes do a vessel follow That is new trimm'd.

Shakespeare's Henry VIII.

I grant him bloody,

MAL

Sudden, malicious, smacking of ev'ry sin That has a name.

Shakespeare's Macbeth.

Stand up, O Lord, and be not merciful unto them that offend of malicious wickedness.

Psal. lix. 5.

Thou know'st what malicious foe, Envyng our happiness, and of his own Despairing, seeks to work us woe and shame.

Milton.

The air appearing so malicious in this morbid conspiracy, exacts a more particular regard.

Harvey on Consumptions.

MALICIOUSLY. *adv.* [from malicious.] With malignity; with intention of mischief.

An intrigue between his majesty and a junto of ministers maliciously bent against me, broke out, and had like to have ended in my utter destruction.

Gulliver's Travels.

MALICIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from malicious.] Malice; intention of mischief to another.

Not out of envy or maliciousness, Do I forbear to crave your special aid.

Herbert.

MALIGN. *adj.* [maligne, French; malignus, Latin:] the g is mute or liquefcent.

1. Unfavourable; ill-disposed to any one; malicious.

Witchcraft may be by a tacit operation of malign spirits.

Bacon's Nat. Hist.

If in the constellations war were sprung, Two planets, rushing from aspect malign Of fierce opposition, in mid sky, Should combat, and their jarring spheres confound.

Milt.

Of contempt, and the malign hostile influence it has upon government, every man's experience will inform him.

South.

2. Infectious; fatal to the body; pestifential.

He that turneth the humours back, and maketh the wound bleed inwards, endangereth malign ulcers and pernicious impostumations.

Bacon's Essays.

To MALIGN. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. To regard with envy or malice.

The people practise what mischiefs and villanies they will against private men, whom they malign, by stealing their goods, or murdering them.

Spenser on Ireland.

It is hardly to be thought that any governor should so malign his successor, as to suffer an evil to grow up which he might timely have kept under.

Spenser on Ireland.

Strangers conspired together against him, and malign'd him in the wilderness.

Ecclus. xiv. 18.

If it is a pleasure to be envied and shot at, to be malign'd standing, and to be deified falling; then is it a pleasure to be great, and to be able to dispose of mens fortunes.

South.

2. To mischief; to hurt; to harm.

MALIGNANCY. *n. f.* [from malignant.]

1. Malevolence; malice; unfavourableness.

My stars shine darkly over me; the malignancy of my fate might, perhaps, distemper yours; therefore I crave your leave, that I may bear my evils alone.

Shakespeare.

2. Destructive tendency.

The infection doth produce a bubo, which, according to the degree of its malignancy, either proves easily curable, or else it proceeds in its venom.

Weseman's Surgery.

MALIGNANT. *adj.* [malignant, French.]

1. Malign; envious; unpropitious; malicious; mischievous; intending or effecting ill.

O malignant and ill-boading stars! Now art thou come unto a feast of death.

Shakespeare.

Not friended by his wish to your high person, His wills most malignant, and it stretches Beyond you to your friends.

Shakespeare's Henry VIII.

To good malignant, to bad men benign.

Milton.

They have seen all other notions besides their own represented in a false and malignant light; whereupon they judge and condemn at once.

Watt's Improvement of the Mind.

2. Hostile to life; as, malignant fevers.

They hold, that the cause of the gout, is a malignant vapour that falls upon the joint; that the swelling is a kindness in nature, that calls down humours to damp the malignity of the vapours, and thereby assuage the sharpness of the pain.

Temple's Miscel.

Let the learn'd begin Th' enquiry, where disease could enter in; How those malignant atoms forc'd their way, What in the faultless frame they found to make their prey?

Dryden to the duchess of Ormond.

MALIGNANT. *n. f.*

1. A man of ill intention; malevolently disposed.

Occasion was taken, by certain malignant, secretly to undermine his great authority in the church of Christ.

Hooker.

2. It was a word used of the defenders of the church and monarchy by the rebel sectaries in the civil wars.

MALIGNANTLY. *adv.* [from malignant.] With ill intention; maliciously; mischievously.

Now arriving At place of potency, and sway o' th' state, If he should still malignantly remain